

CDRs and the Energy Industry

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Summary

- Energy Industry needs 10–30 day forecasts
- Statistical models based on tropical convection can beat dynamical models at those lead times
- Homogenized datasets, like CDRs, are critical for training statistical models
- CDRs like OLR and UTWV can identify that convection
- monitor.cicsnc.org/mjo/ serves those data to hundreds of users every month

CDR Users



Standing tall, the crew of the rig at the center of the nation's energy history in the Barnett Shale.

Chesapeake Energy

an eye to the sky

Chesapeake Meteorology Division

THE TEAM PROVIDES CHESAPEAKE'S HEDGING GROUP WITH EXTENSIVE DATA, FORECASTS AND OTHER ENERGY-RELATED, WEATHER-SENSITIVE INFORMATION ON A DAILY BASIS WITH CONFERENCE CALLS EACH WEEK – DAILY IN EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

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WEATHER CONDITIONS HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON NATURAL GAS DEMAND AND SUPPLY. COLD TEMPERATURES INCREASE THE NEED FOR SPACE HEATING, WHICH INCREASES THE DEMAND FOR NATURAL GAS – AND LIKE MOST COMMODITIES, NATURAL GAS PRICES INCREASE ALONG WITH DEMAND.

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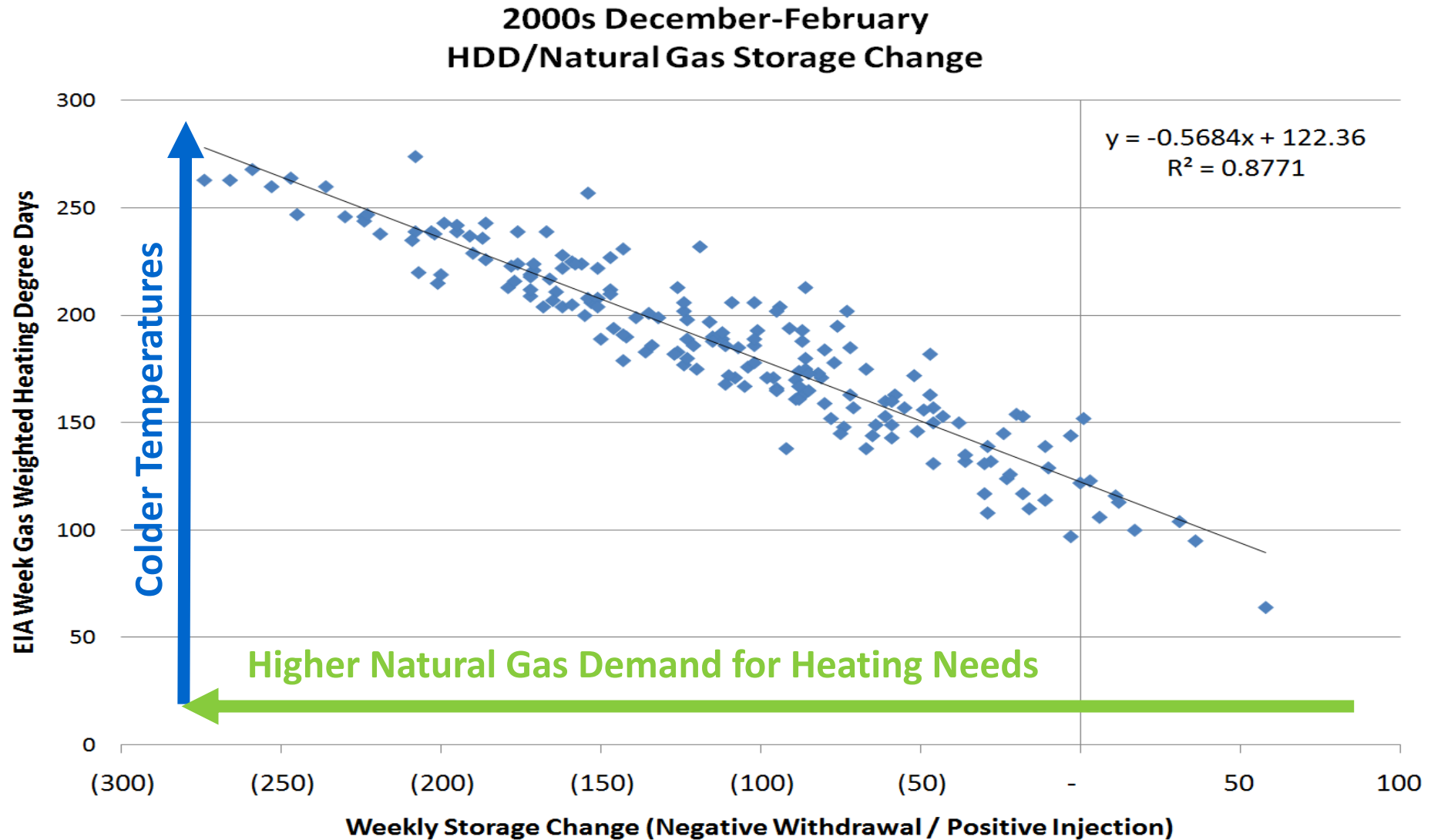
Photography by The Wall Street Journal

Chesapeake Weather Services analysts Keith Durr, Mark Rouse, and Adam Davis watch video feeds from the Barnett Shale. The company's

w.chkweather.com



Heating Demand Vs. Temperatures



The Chesapeake Weather Team



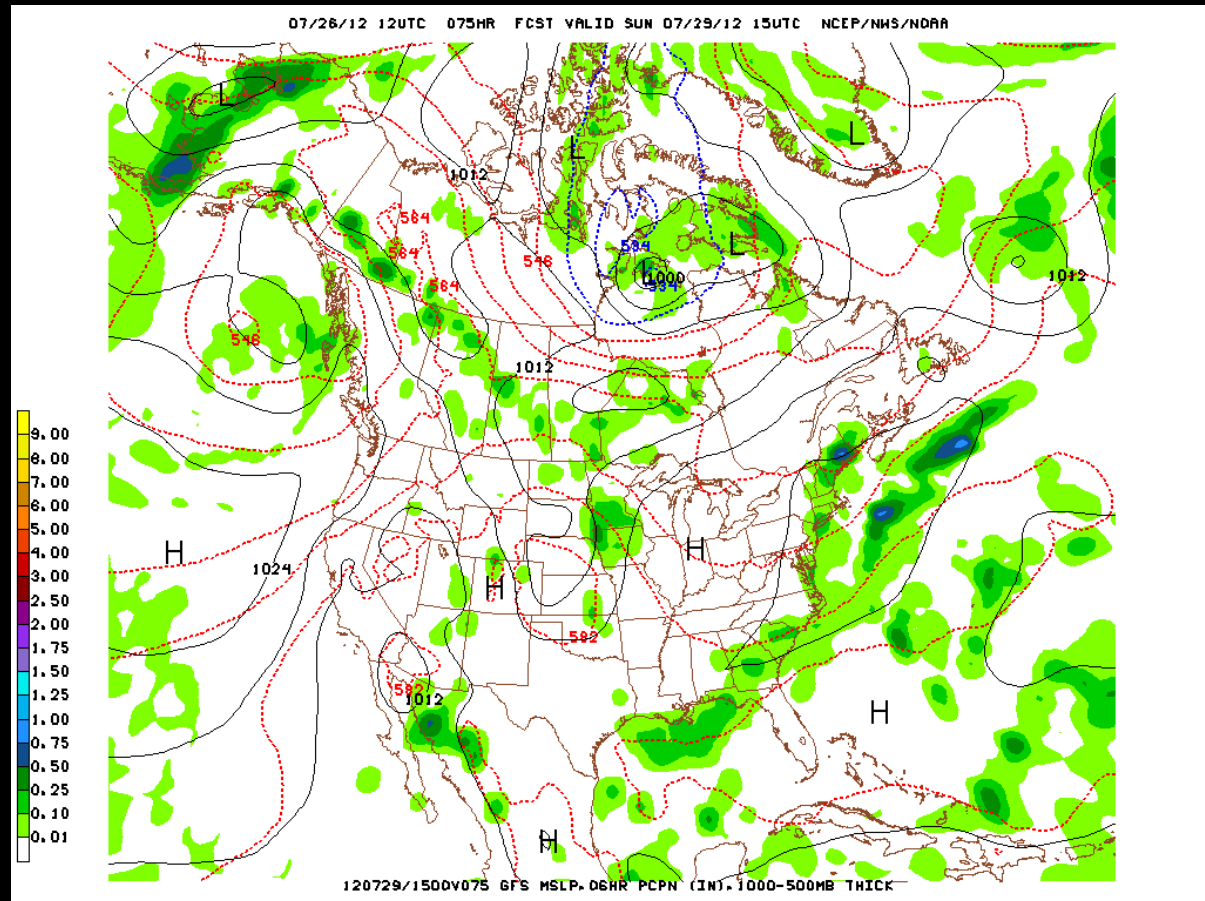
	Operations	Marketing & Midstream	Hedging
Function			
Forecast Horizon			
Value Per Year			

» Chesapeake Weather Services

- Weather consulting business for entities with weather risk outside of energy (agriculture, transportation/logistics, finance)

NCEP GFS Forecasts

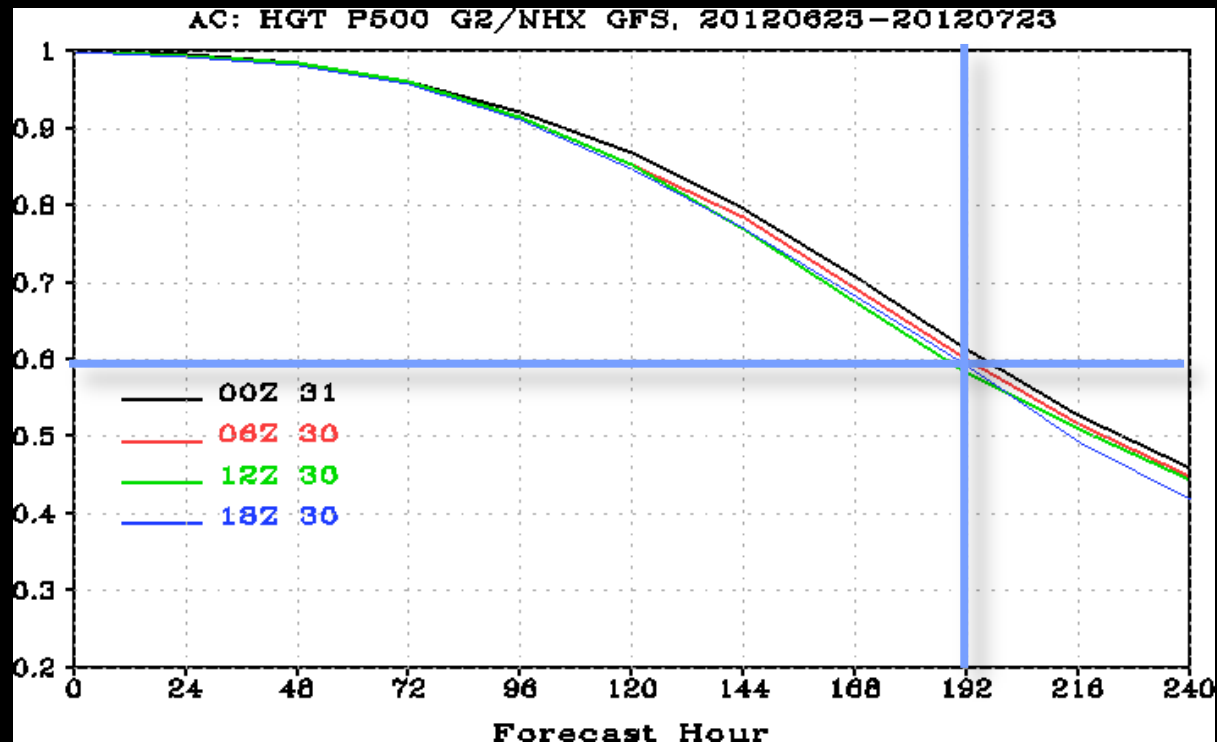
- 16-day forecasts
- Freely available to everyone
- Markets respond to these forecasts



Limits of GFS Forecast Skill

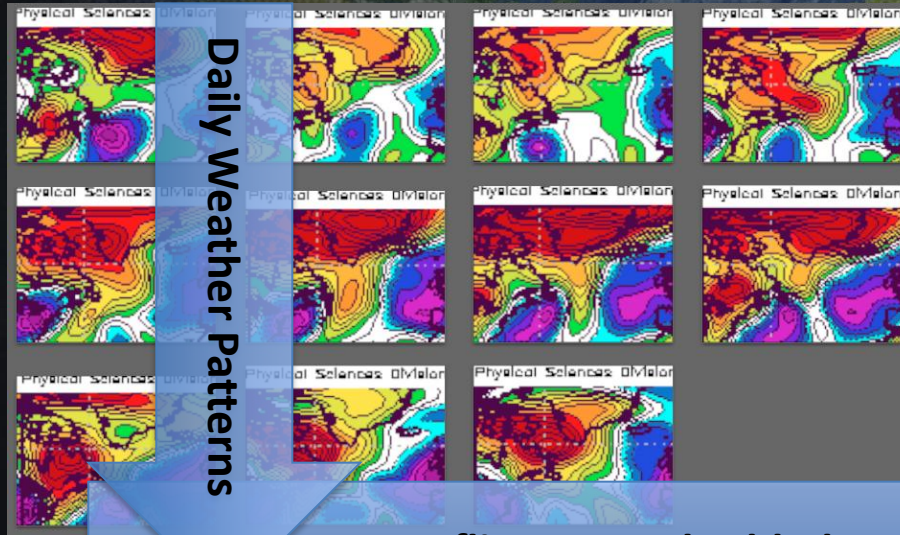
- 0.6 is considered skillful
 - Only lasts for about 8 days
- Despite this limit, the market responds to longer range GFS forecasts
- Business opportunity:
 - Beat the GFS beyond 8 days

Anomaly Correlations for 500-hPa heights over the Northern Hemisphere

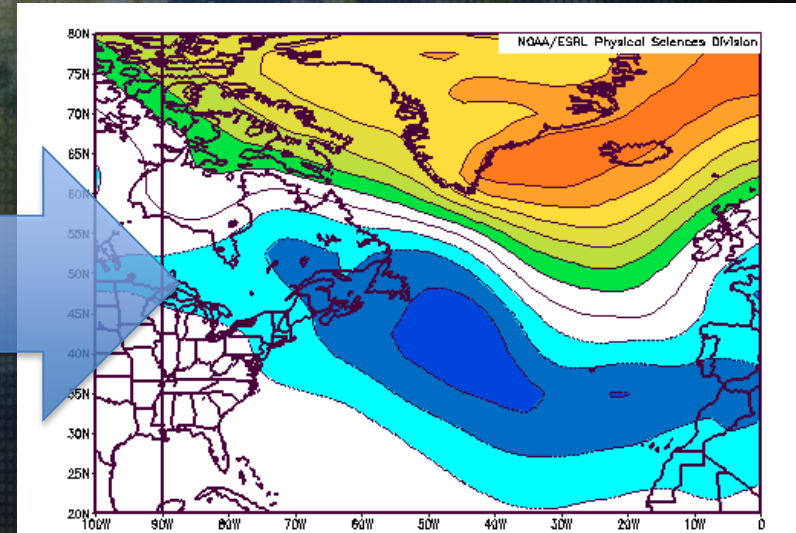
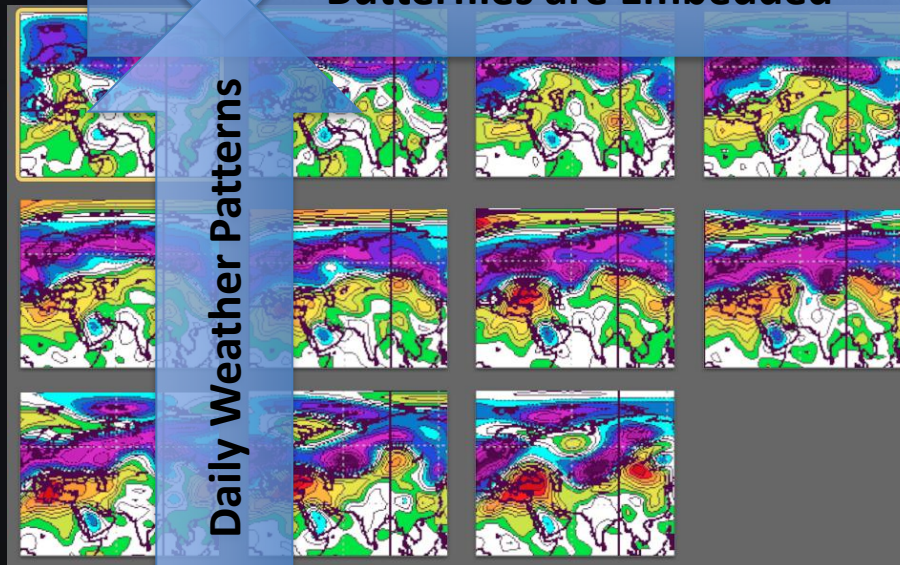




Analog Approach



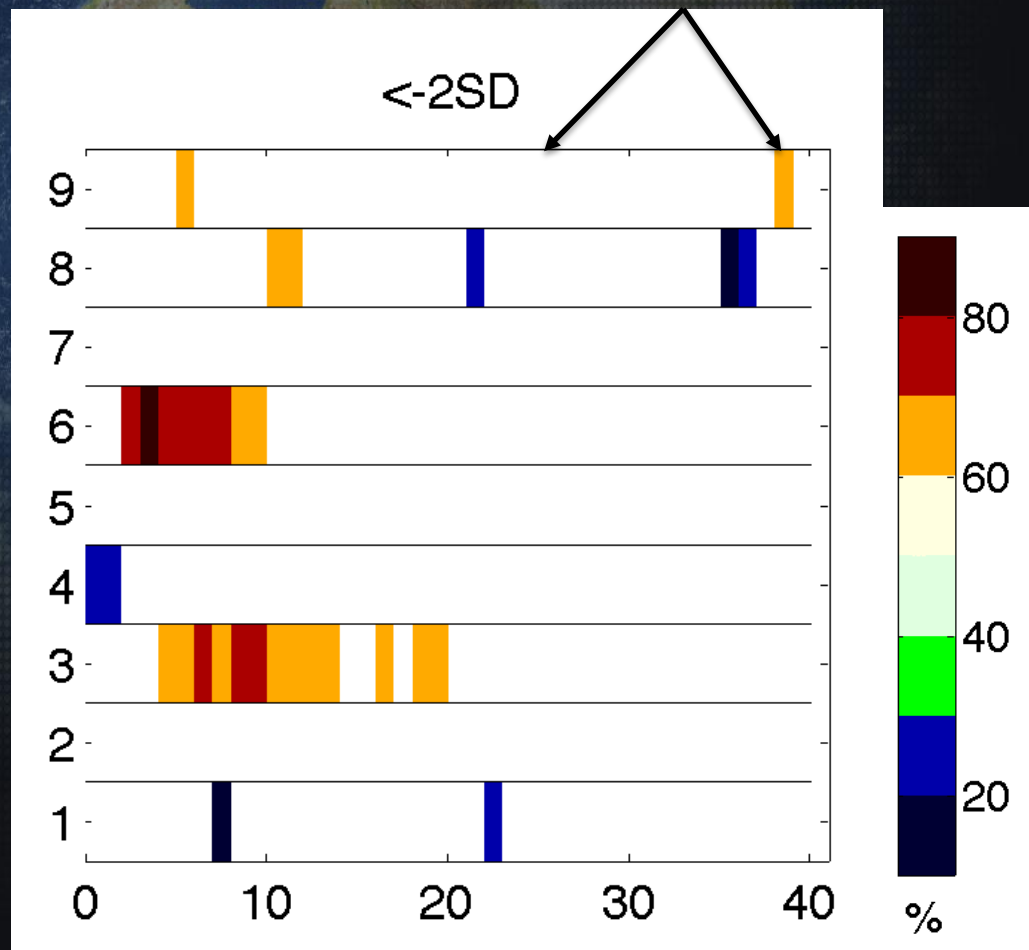
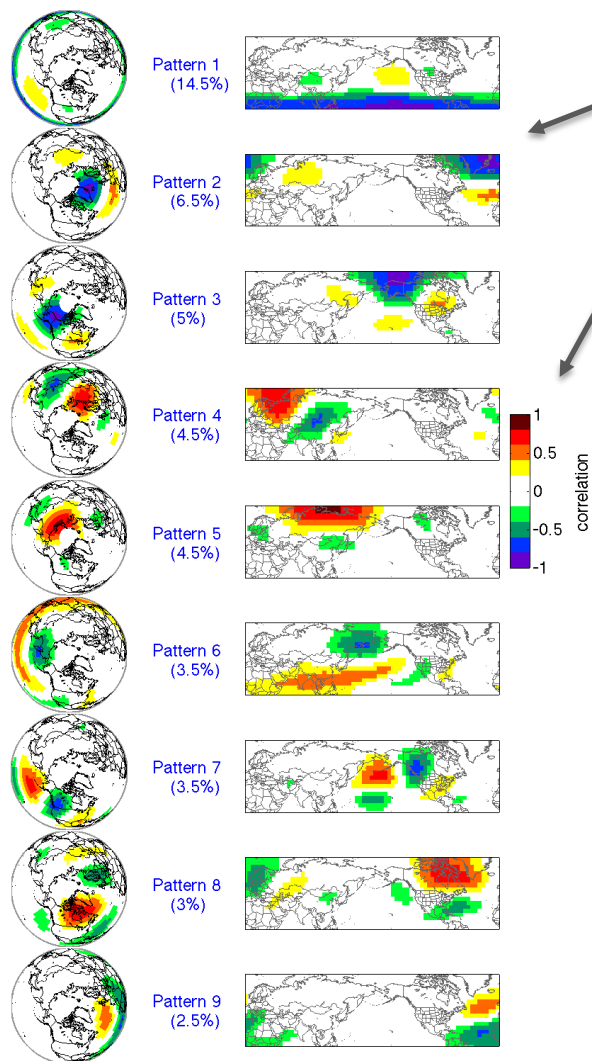
Butterflies are Embedded



Jet Stream Patterns

Cold Outbreak Incidence

500 mb Height



GSDM Diagnostics

Hovmoller Plots of Near
Equatorial OLR/A

AAM Budget

ENSO_GWO and
ENSO_MJOStratospheric
Diagnostics

MJO Forecasts

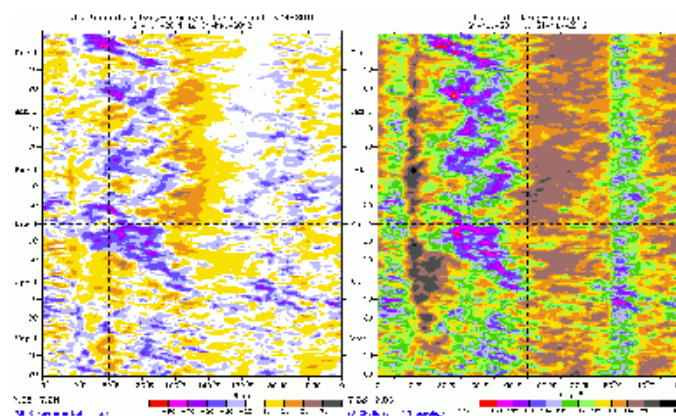
Upper Level Winds

Satellite

Pattern Catalogs

External Research

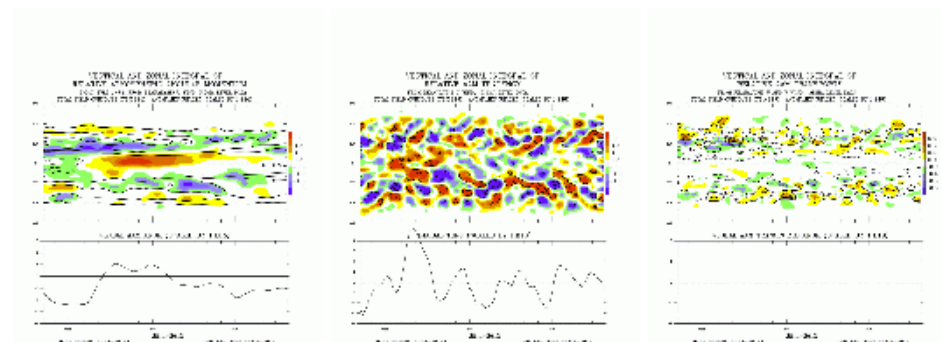
Hovmoller Plots of Near Equatorial OLR/A



Time sections of daily mean outgoing long radiation anomalies (OLRA; left panel) and totals (OLR; right panel) for the most recent 6 months. The data is aerial averaged from 7.5S – 7.5N. OLR/A is used as a proxy for tropical rainfall, with the scale in units of W/m^2 at the bottom of the plots. Negative (positive) anomalies of OLR suggest enhanced (suppressed) rainfall relative to climatology. Additional online plots can be found at <http://cawcr.gov.au/staff/mwheeler/maproom/index.htm>

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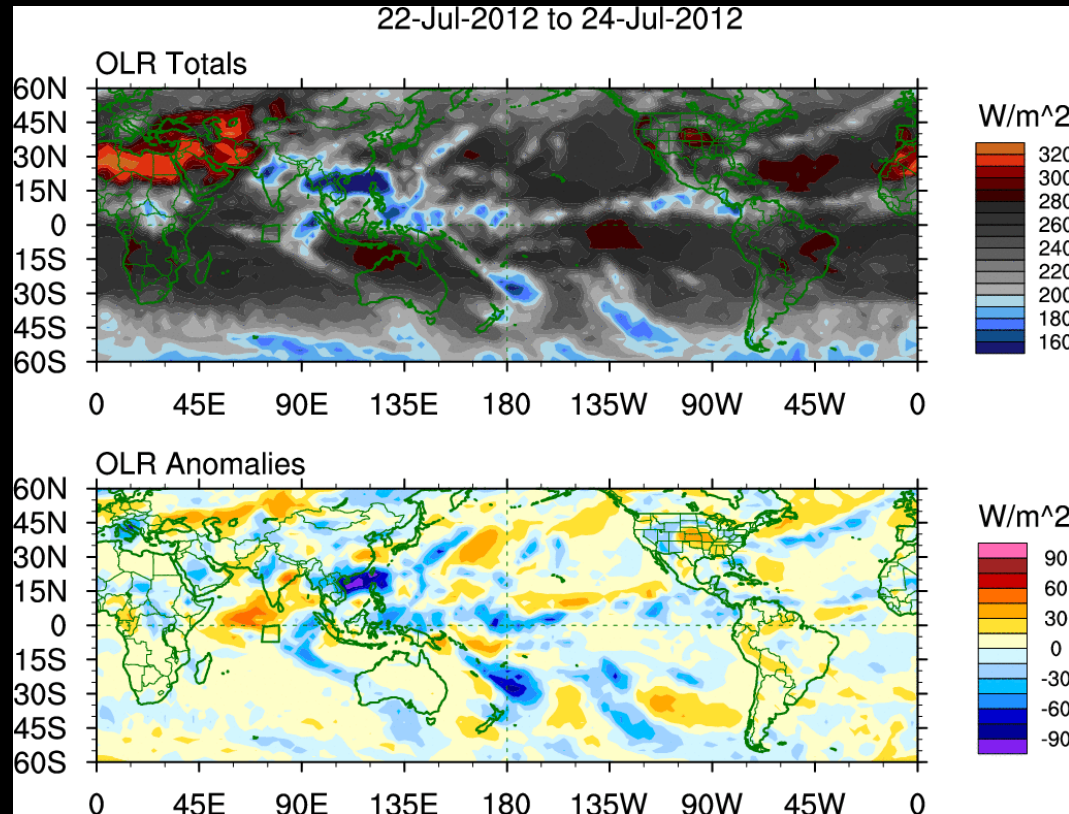
AAM Budget



Why include OLR?

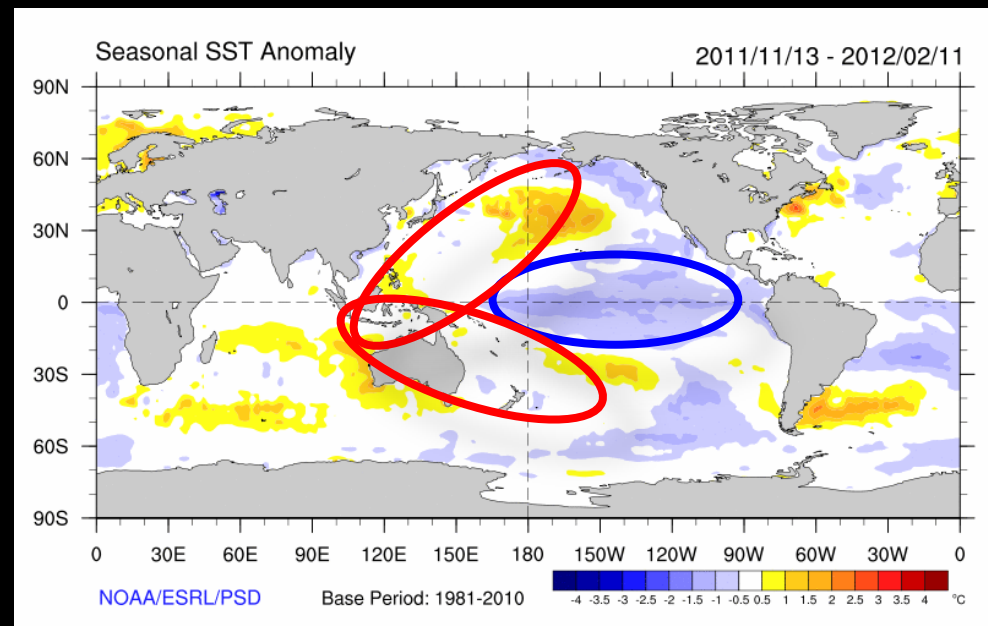
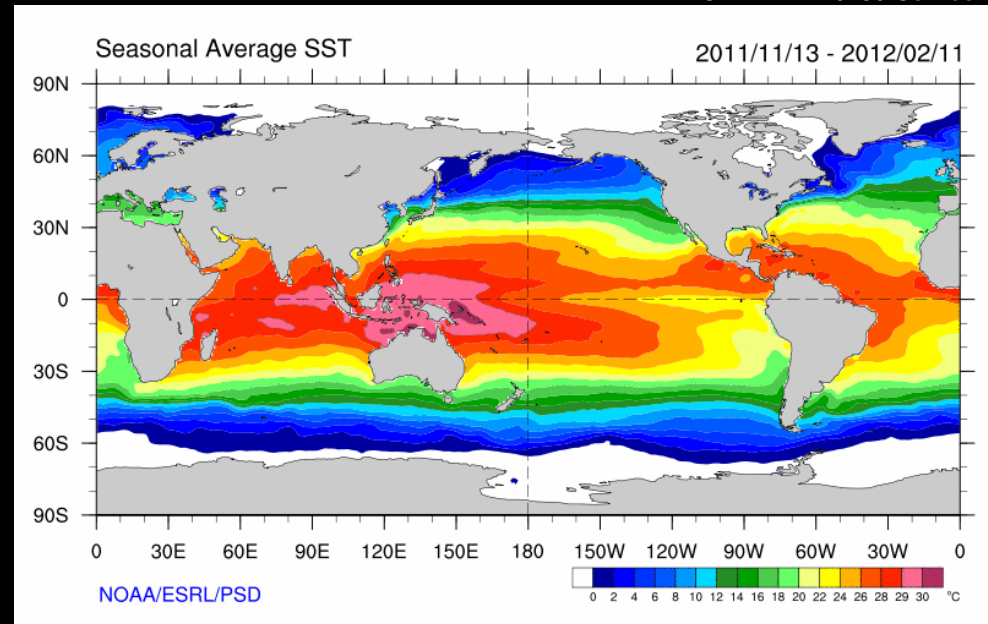
OLR is a proxy
for tropical convection

Taller clouds = Lower OLR

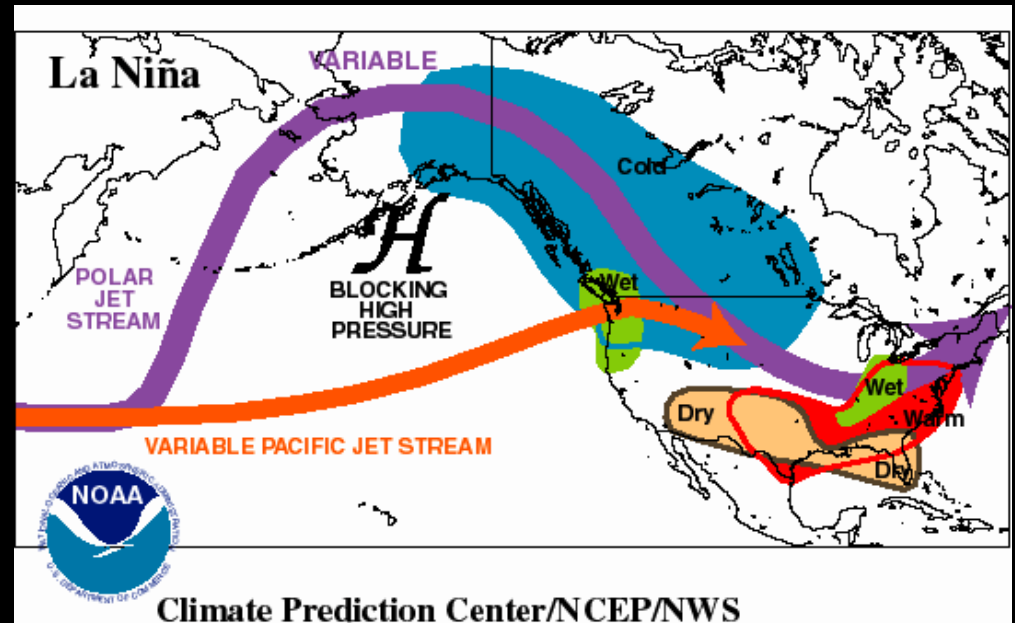
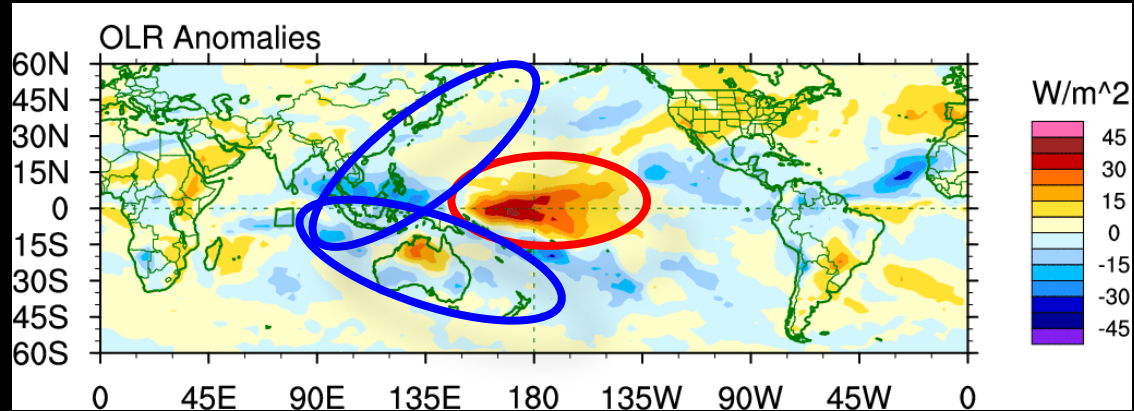
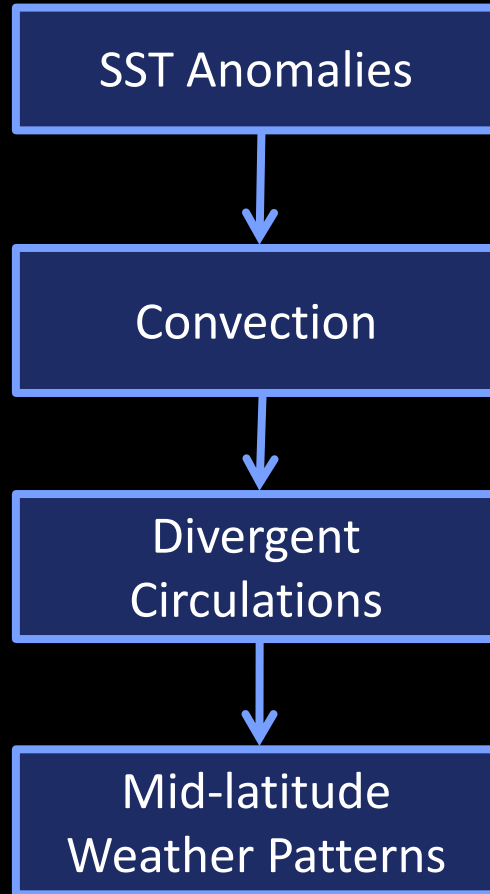


Consider ENSO...

- SST anomalies show that last winter was a La Niña
- How do SST anomalies in the Pacific affect our weather?

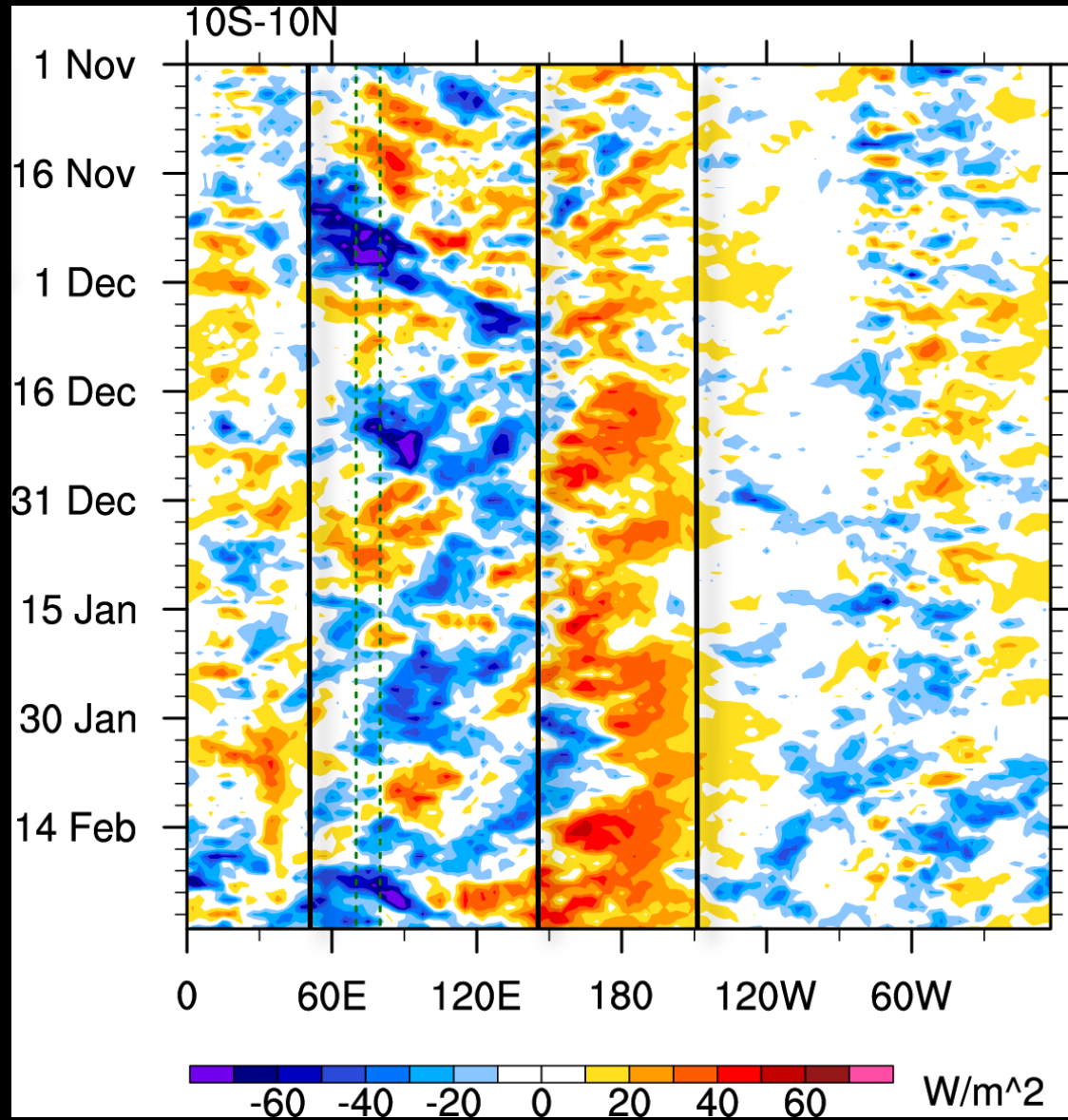


Convection connects us to the Tropical Oceans



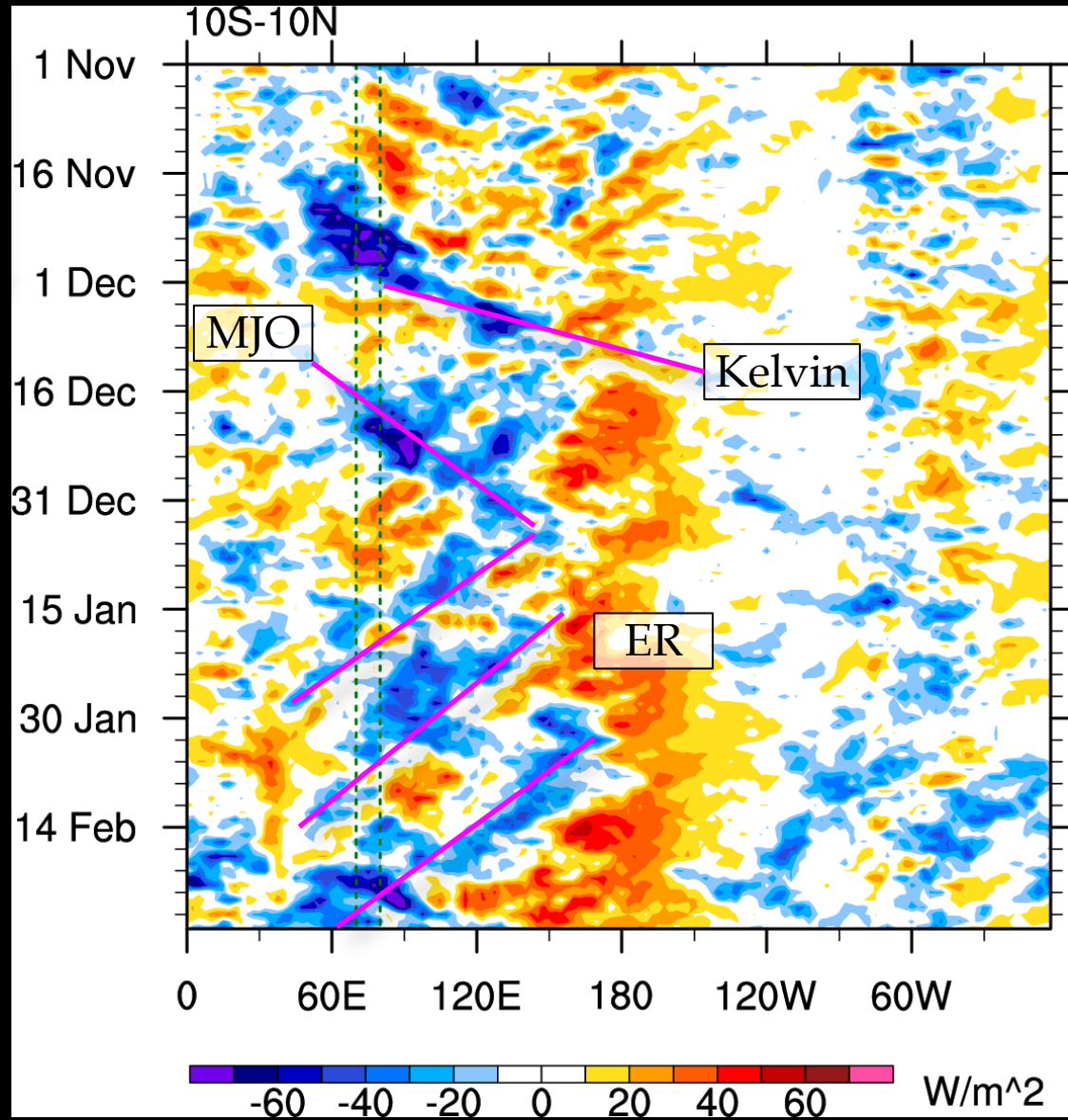
Tropical Variability

- ENSO creates longitudes of enhanced or suppressed convection
- But there's more to it!



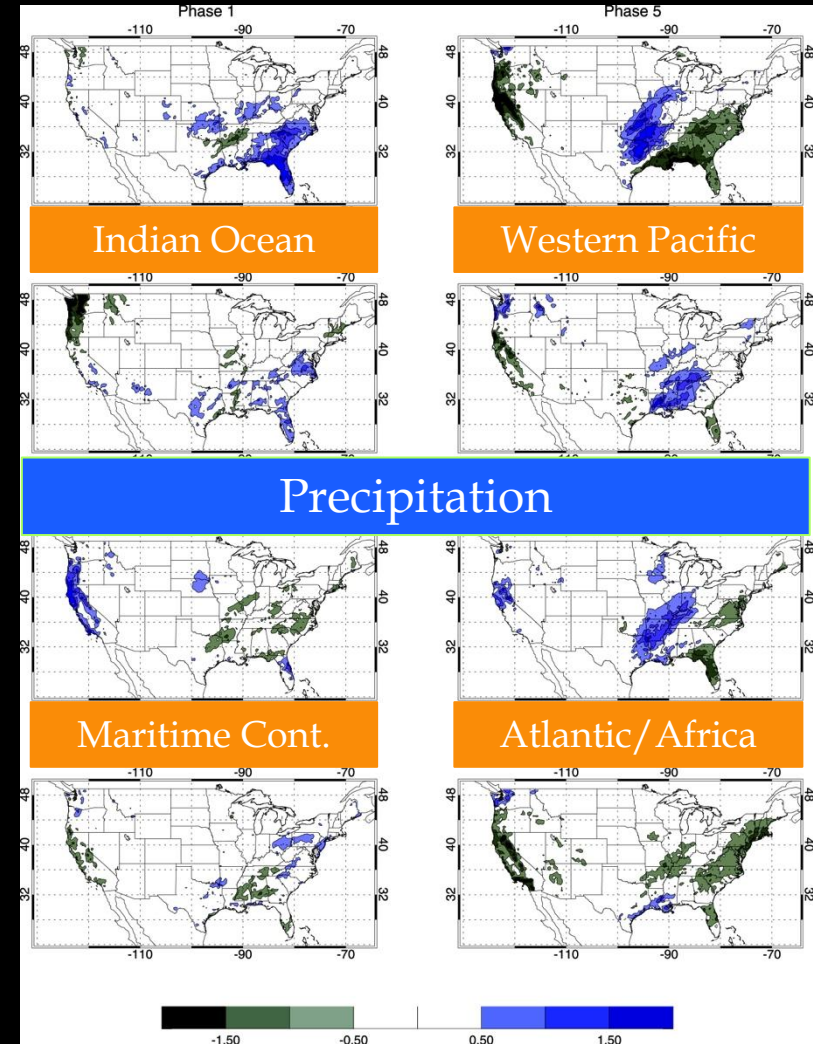
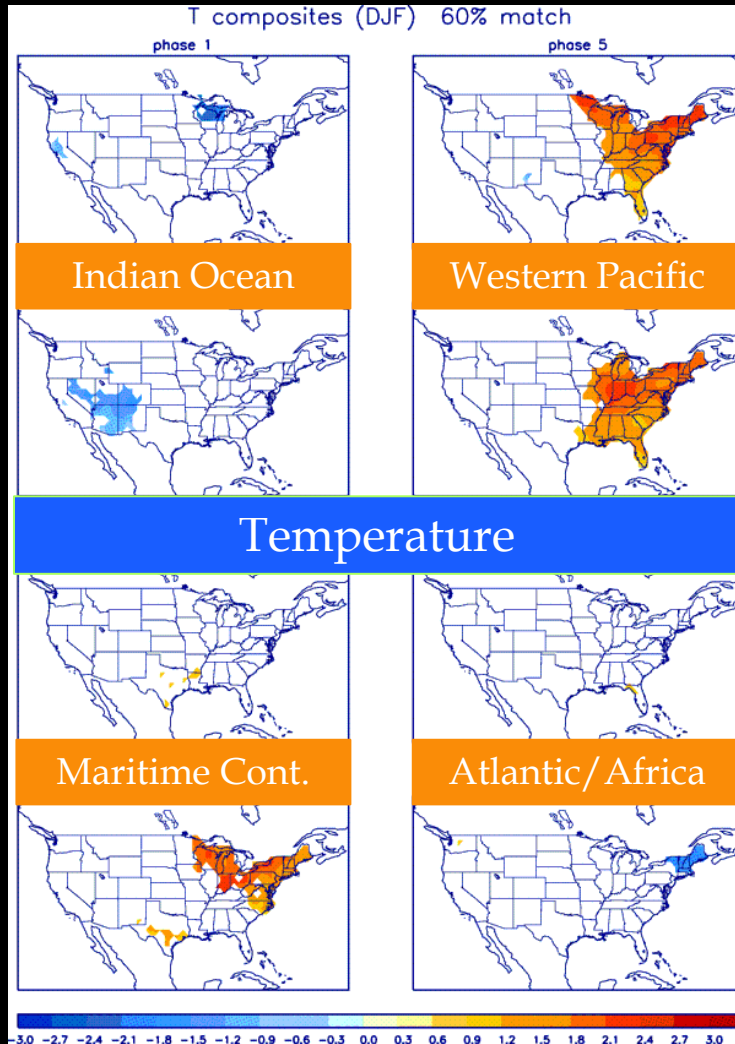
Tropical Variability

- Slow Eastward
 - The MJO
- Fast Eastward
 - Kelvin Waves
- Slow Westward
 - Equatorial Rossby (ER) Waves
- Fast Westward
 - Mixed Rossby–Gravity (MRG) Waves
 - Easterly Waves

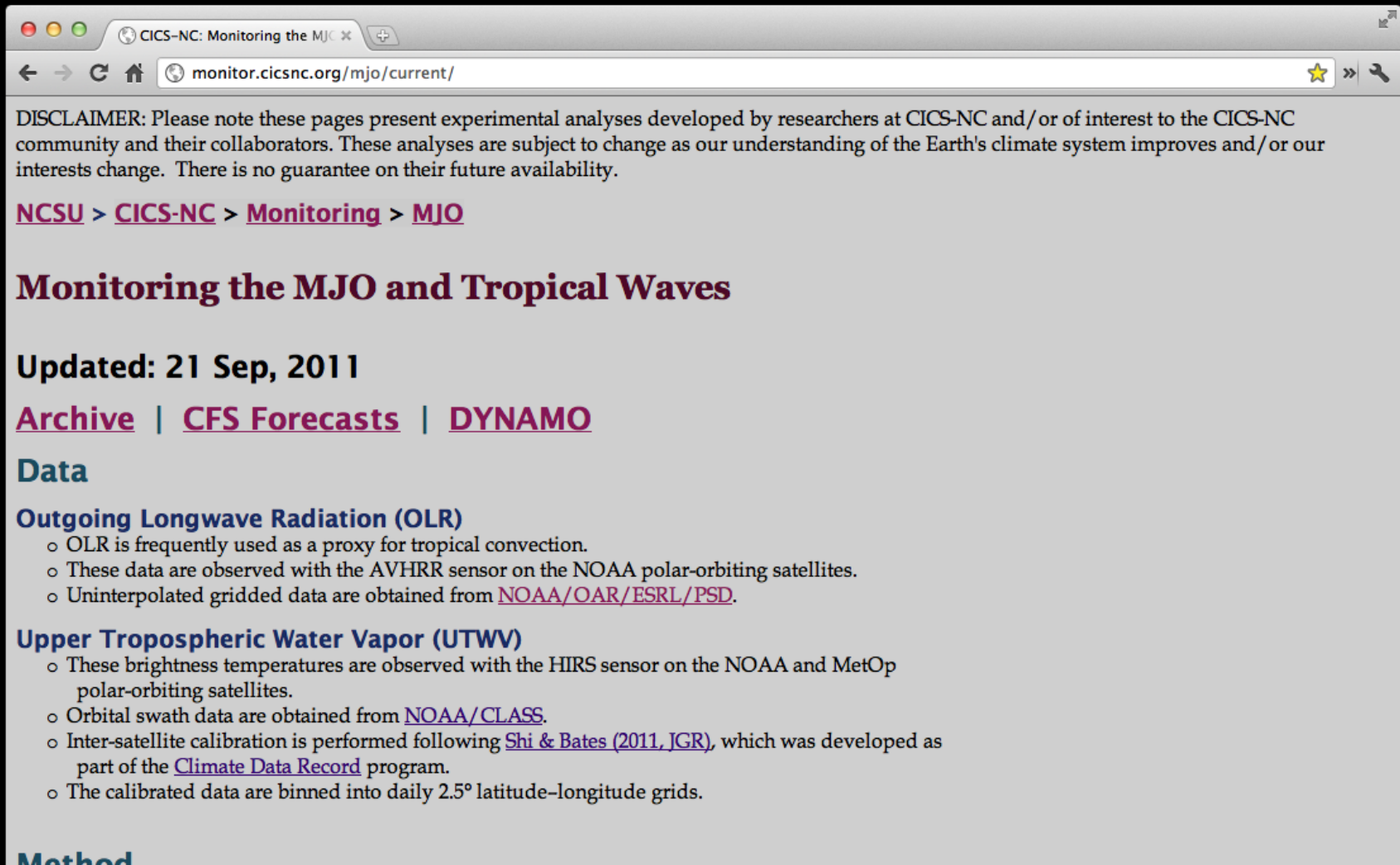


MJO Impacts in the United States

Zhou et al. (2011, Clim. Dyn.) and Becker et al. (2012, J. Climate)



monitor.cicsnc.org/mjo/



DISCLAIMER: Please note these pages present experimental analyses developed by researchers at CICS-NC and/or of interest to the CICS-NC community and their collaborators. These analyses are subject to change as our understanding of the Earth's climate system improves and/or our interests change. There is no guarantee on their future availability.

[NCSU](#) > [CICS-NC](#) > [Monitoring](#) > [MJO](#)

Monitoring the MJO and Tropical Waves

Updated: 21 Sep, 2011

[Archive](#) | [CFS Forecasts](#) | [DYNAMO](#)

Data

Outgoing Longwave Radiation (OLR)

- OLR is frequently used as a proxy for tropical convection.
- These data are observed with the AVHRR sensor on the NOAA polar-orbiting satellites.
- Uninterpolated gridded data are obtained from [NOAA/OAR/ESRL/PSD](#).

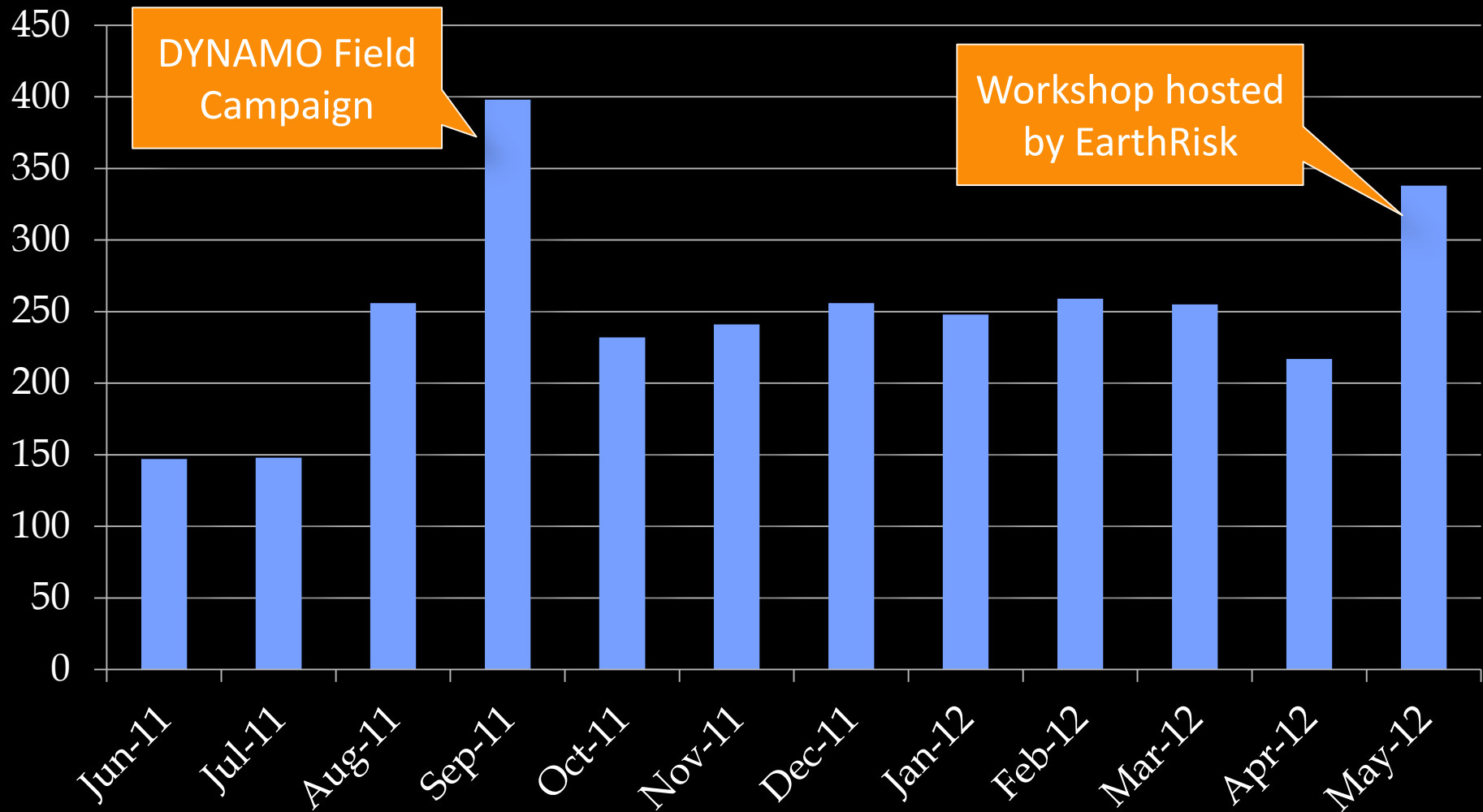
Upper Tropospheric Water Vapor (UTWV)

- These brightness temperatures are observed with the HIRS sensor on the NOAA and MetOp polar-orbiting satellites.
- Orbital swath data are obtained from [NOAA/CLASS](#).
- Inter-satellite calibration is performed following [Shi & Bates \(2011, JGR\)](#), which was developed as part of the [Climate Data Record](#) program.
- The calibrated data are binned into daily 2.5° latitude-longitude grids.

Method



Monthly Visitors to monitor.cicsnc.org/mjo/



The UNIVERSITY of
NORTH CAROLINA
A Multi-Campus University

NC State University

Introduction ♦ Energy ♦ OLR ♦ Outreach ♦ Wrap-up

<http://monitor.cicsnc.org/mjo/>

CDR Users



Standing tall, the crew of a major rig at a chemical plant in the Harbortown area.

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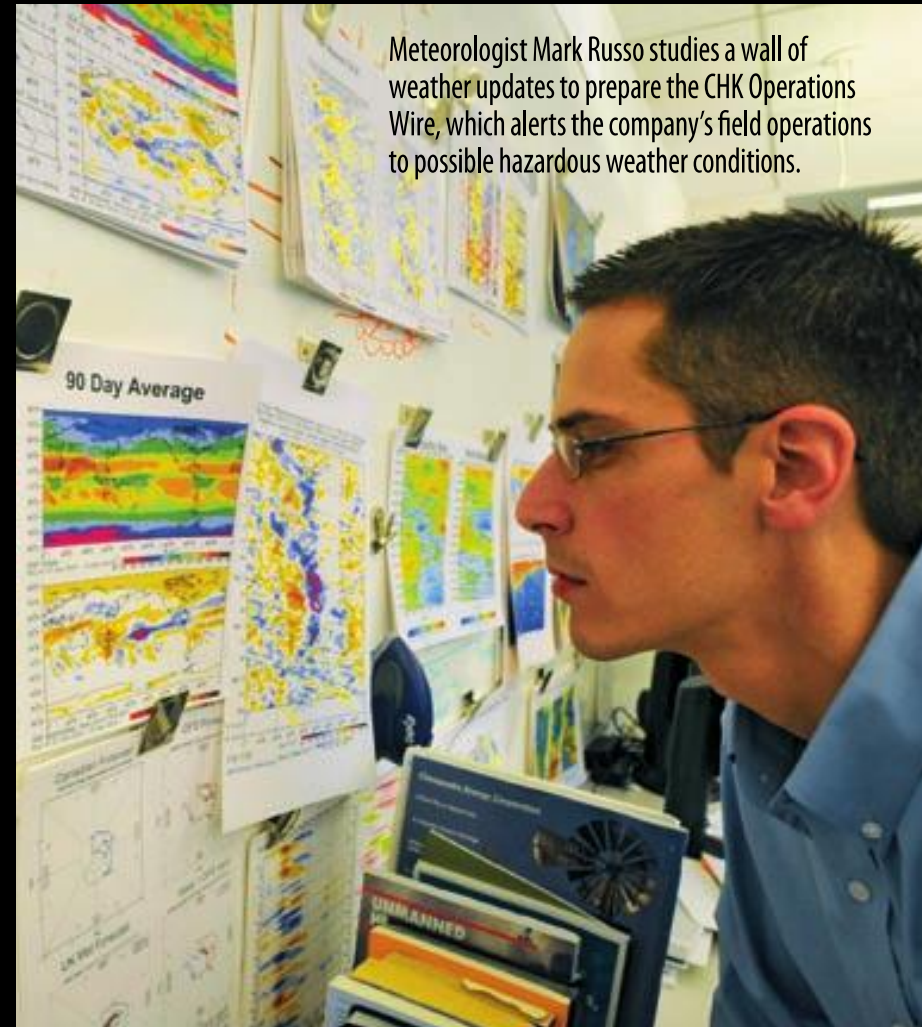
Photography by The Wall Street Journal

Chesapeake Energy meteorologists Keith Durr, Mark Rouse, and Adam Davis watch skies for a storm over the Midwest. The company's

w.chkweather.com

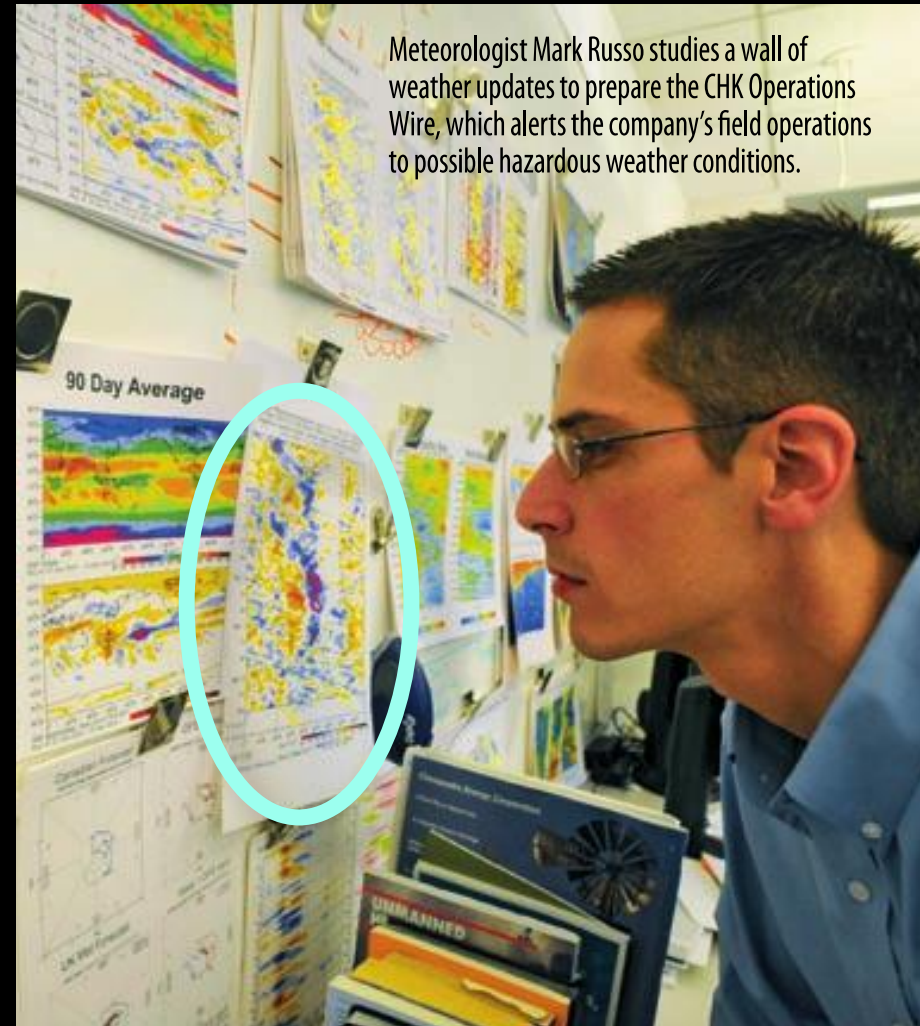
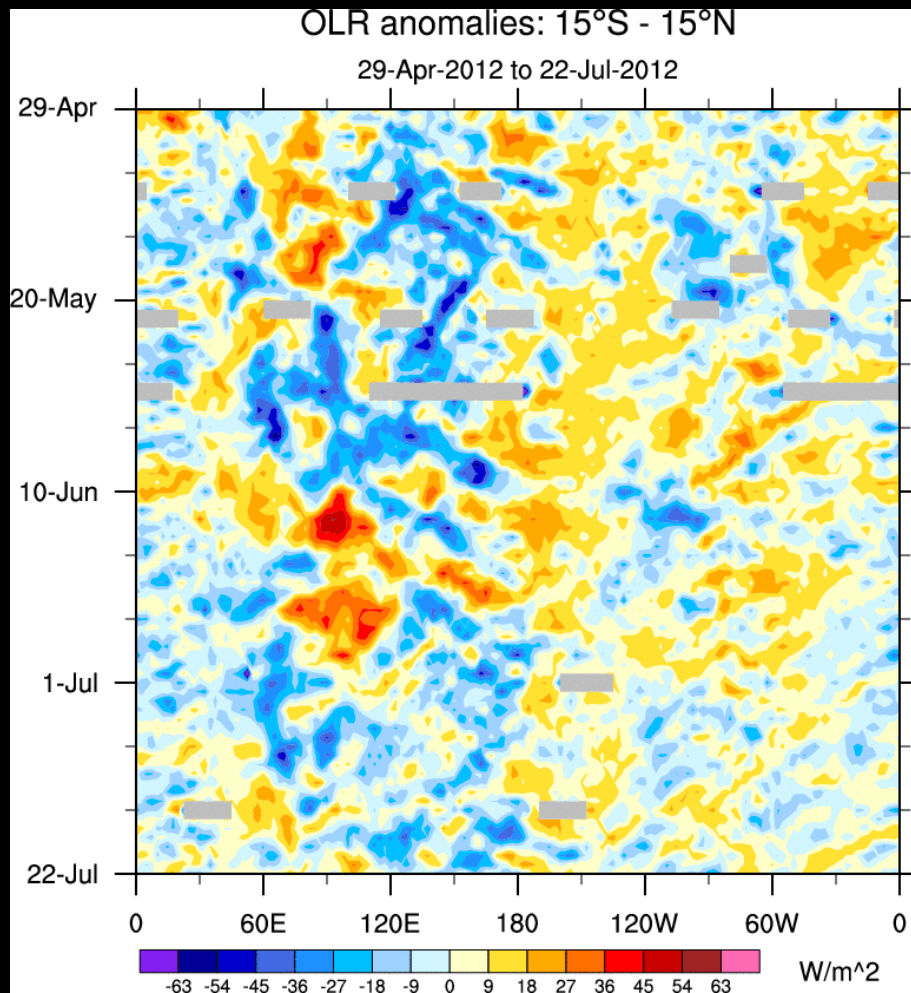


CDR User

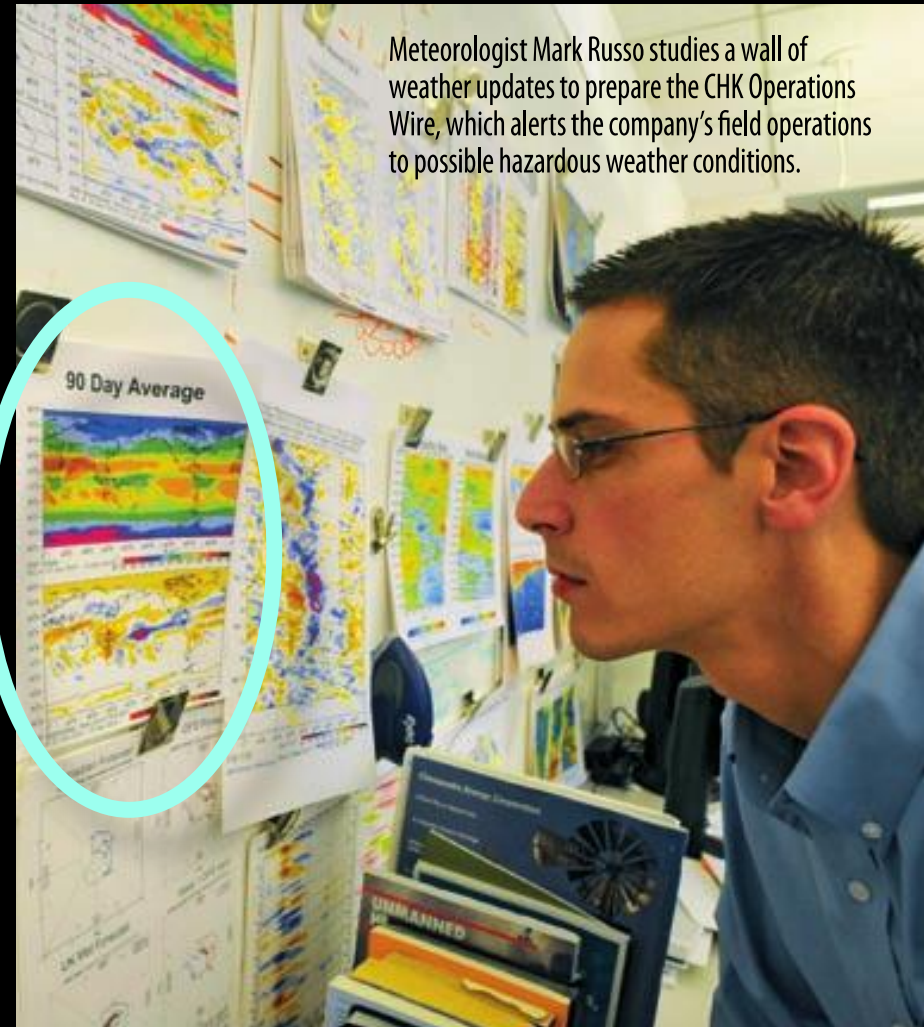
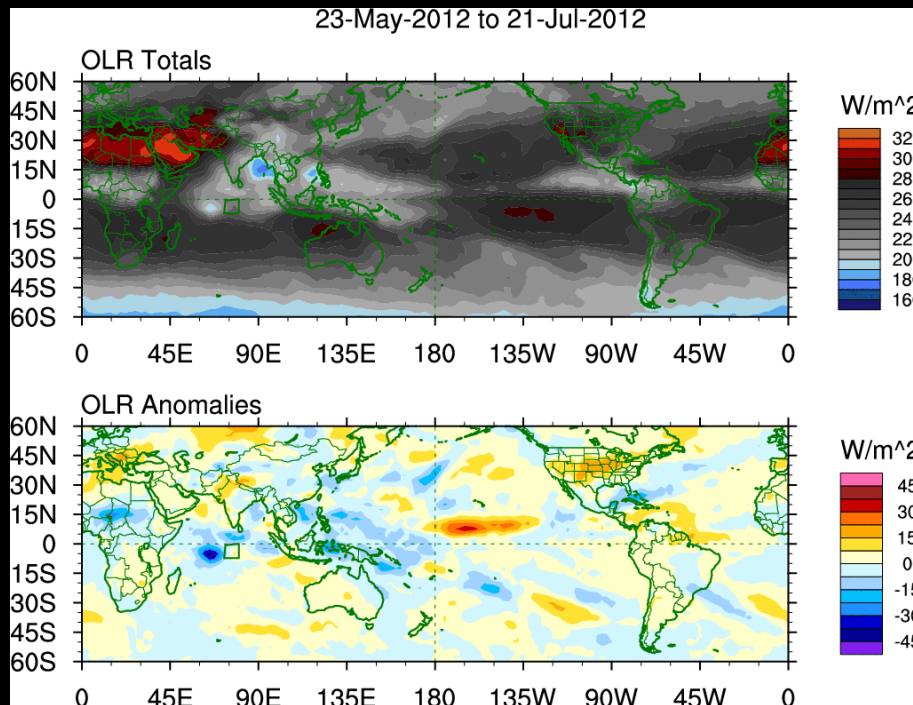


Meteorologist Mark Russo studies a wall of weather updates to prepare the CHK Operations Wire, which alerts the company's field operations to possible hazardous weather conditions.

CDR User

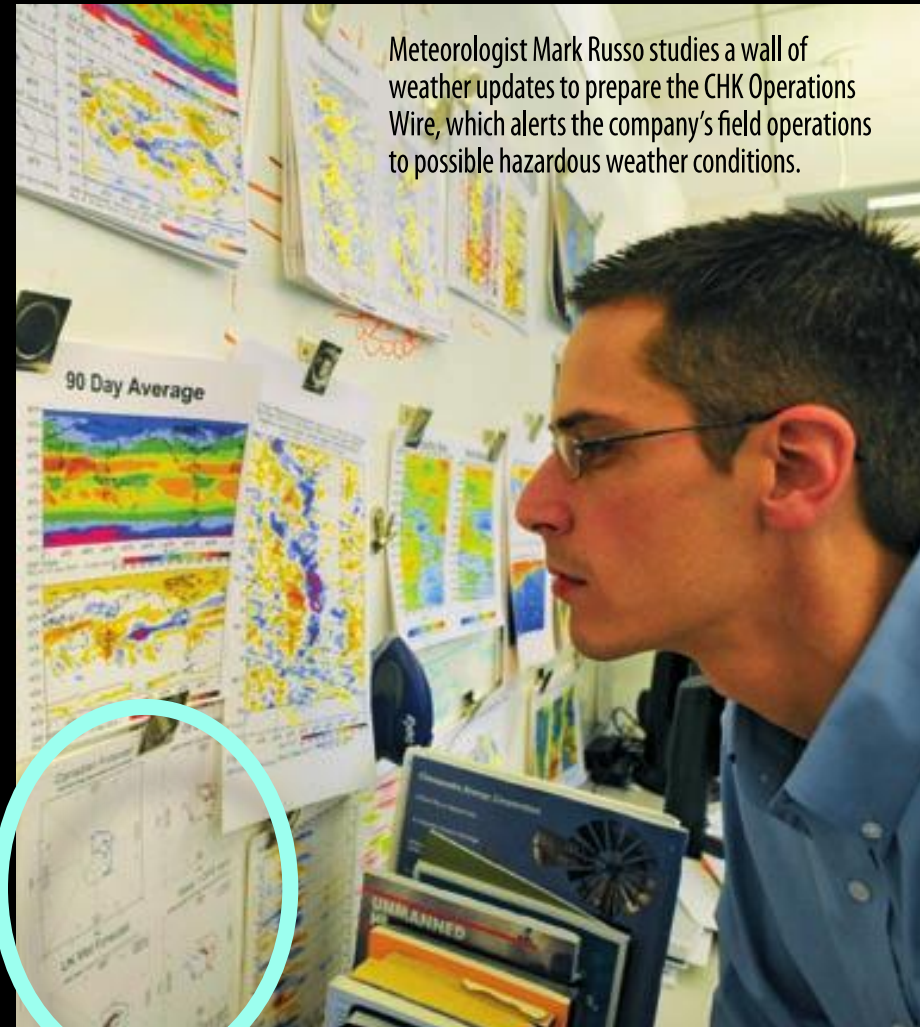
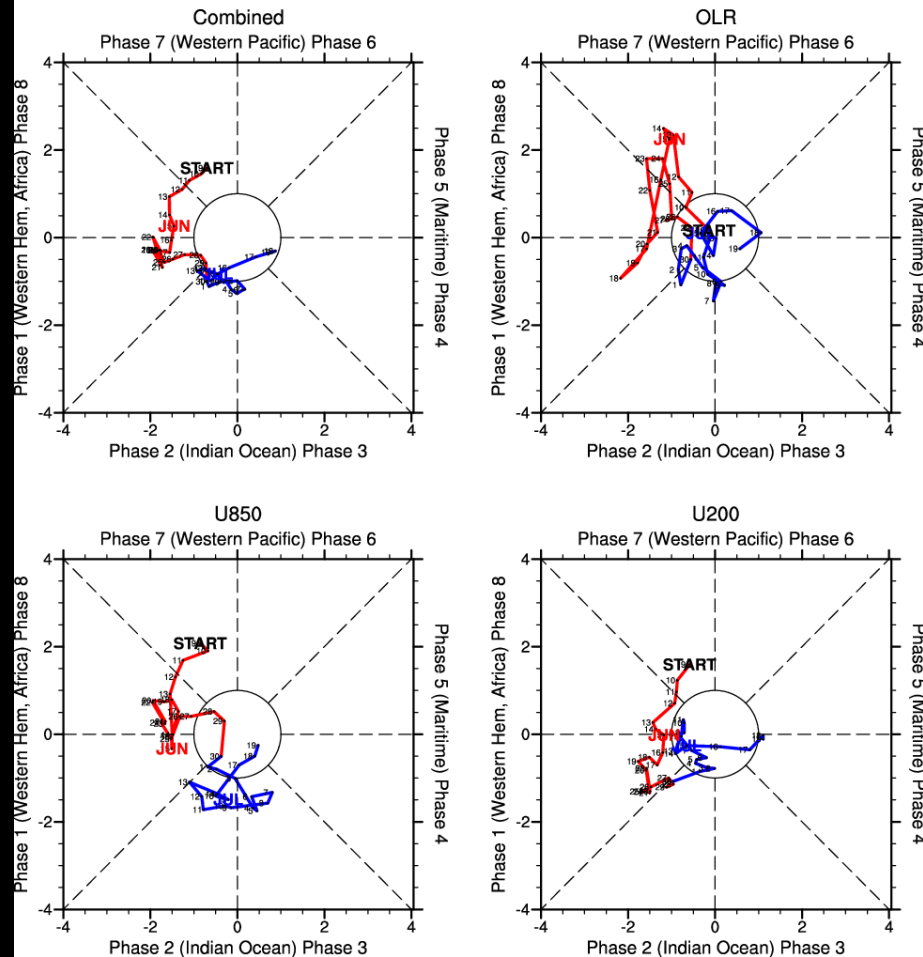


CDR User



CDR User

9-Jun-2012 to 19-Jul-2012



Going Forward

- Users need **daily gridded** data
- **Convective proxies** like OLR or rainfall would be esp. valuable
- **UTWV** shows promise, but users need to be **educated** about it
- Calibrating the data to the **current satellite** will make them easier to use **operationally**



Summary

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- Statistical models based on tropical convection can beat dynamical models at those lead times
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